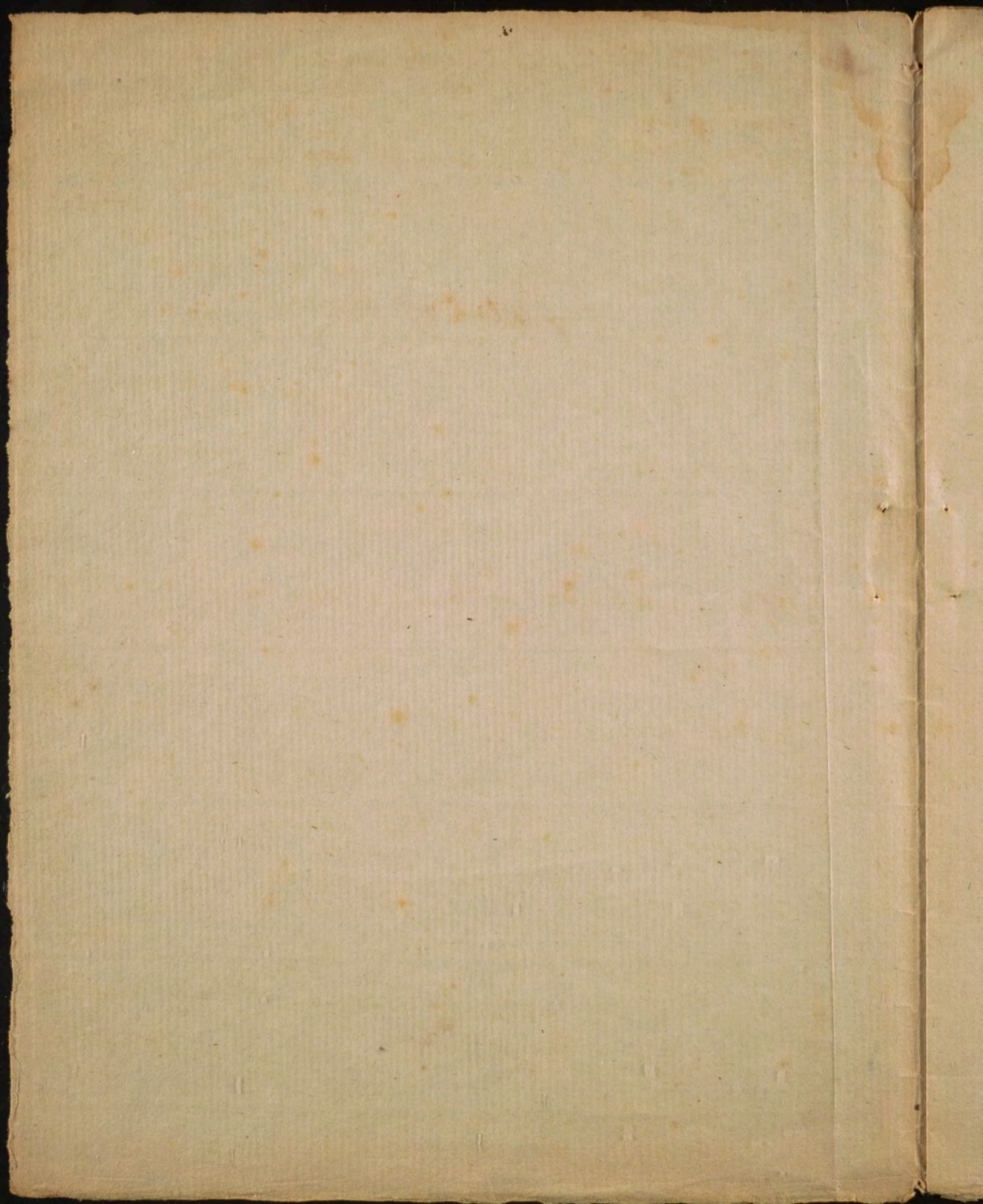


~~21~~ ~~88~~ - $\frac{33}{1}$

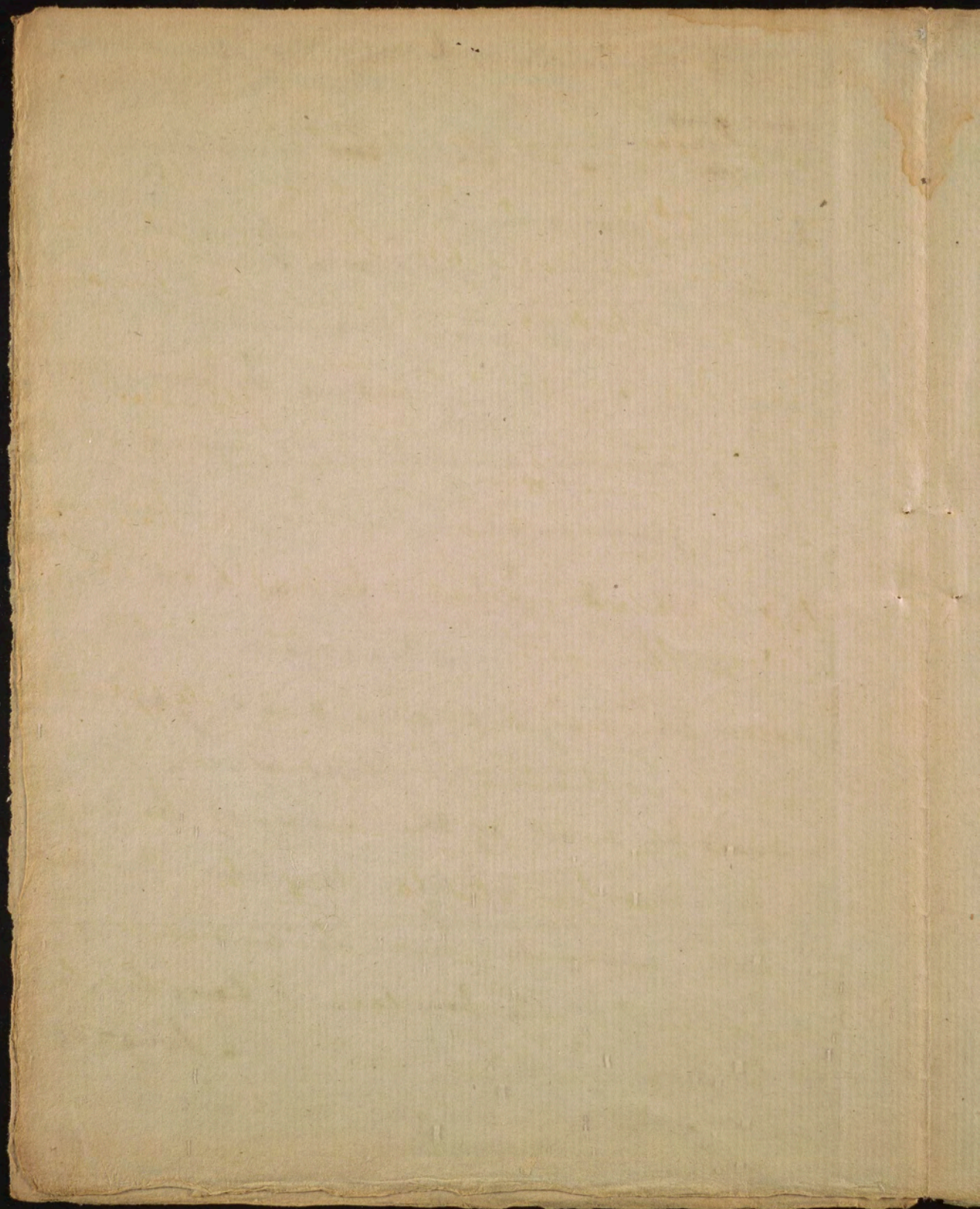
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on the gastric and enteric
states of fever. —



of the gastric & intestine states of fever

The ~~gastric~~ ^{gastric} state of fever ~~is~~ sometimes induced by poisons taken into the stomach, by ^{or unwholesome} very hot and cold ~~beverages~~ drinks, and aliments, but more frequently by the miasmata which induce bilious fevers acting directly or indirectly upon it. An inflammation in the stomach so often attends bilious fevers, that the French physicians designate the fever from that symptom only a gastric fever. The intestine state of fever is induced by most of the causes of the gastric, and in addition to them, by ^{acid bile} ~~the~~ ^{ob-} ~~the~~ ^{estinate} costiveness, hernias, and intussusception of the bowels. - I have heard of its having been induced by a long ride on a hard going horse on a hot day.

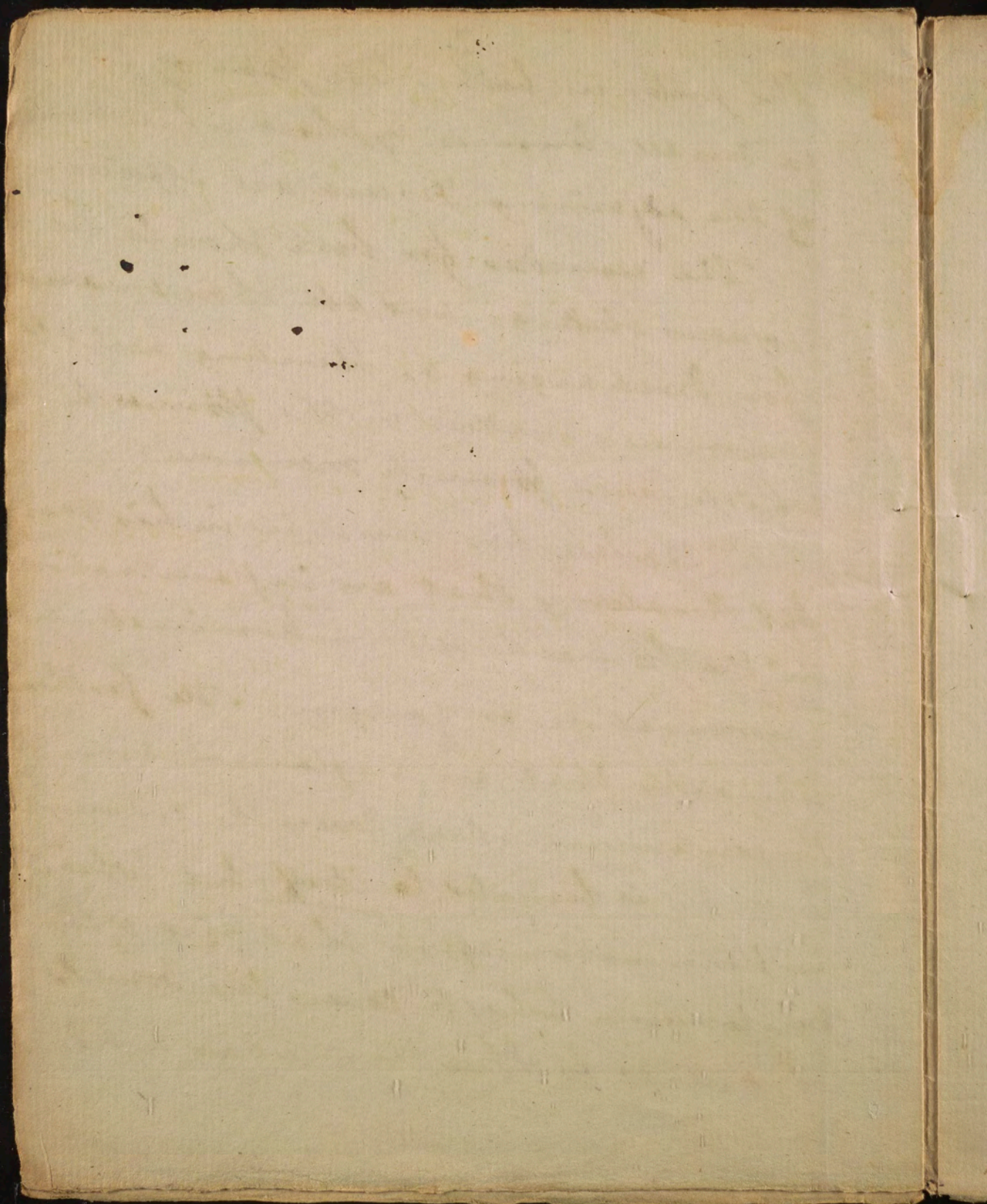


2

The pulse in both these states of fever is small, tense or typhoid when none of the adjoining viscera are affected.

The remedies for both should be copious bleeding, and all those means for discharging or evacuating acid & poisonous matters in the stomach which were formerly mentioned.

Dr Baillie has remarked in his Medical Anatomy that an inflammation in the stomach seldom terminates in suppuration or gangrene. He further remarks that an inflammation of the peritoneum which covers the abdominal muscles is limited to itself, but when inflammation affects that part of the peritoneum which covers the bowels, it extends to their muscular and



3

villous coats. I took notice of this
formerly in pointing out the difference
between continuous & contingent
sympathy. —

Schirri seen often and Baile tells
us in the large, than in the small
intestines. We discovered bone in
several of the intestines. It would
seem that every part of the body
shows and then puts on this bone
secreting process. —

